WILL IT BE GREAT

The Third Party is an Unknown Quantity,

BUT IT MAY YET DEVELOPE

Men Who Will Figure at the Omaha Convention-An Imposing Array of Candidates.

Algebraically stated, the People's party, which is to convene by its delees at Quaha on July 4, is X-the ing unknown quantity. Perhaps is be more exact to represent it as X Y Z under a radical sign, for it is a ombination of several unknown quantitles, with a surprisingly "advanced" platform and an array of speakers who have long figured among the most radi-cal agitators of the country. Among these are such men as Ignatius Donnelly, Jesse Harper, C. C. Post, N. M. Barnett, Robert Schilling and many others.



PENNOYER-WEAVER-CLOVER A very prominent man before the convention, if not active in it, will be Governor Sylvester Pennoyer, of Oregon, who was re-elected in 1890 by a majority of 10,000, though the state is Republican. He is speken of as the new party's can-didate for president, for though elected vernor as a Democrat, he is now in full sympathy with the third party men. Sill another active spirit will be ex-Senator Charles Henry Van Wyck, of Nebraska. His career has been singularly picturesque. Born in Poughkeep-sie, N. Y., in 1824, he entered congress in 1839 and left it for the army. He came out a brevet brigadier, was again elected to congress, removed to Nebraska in 1874 and became United States senator in 1881. He made a fierce onslaught on the railroads, was denied a re-election in consequence and, as a further consequence, has no love for big corpo-rations.

Numerically, however, these will be swallowed up by an army of new, or comparatively new recruits, such as Senators Kyle, of South Dakota, and Peffer, of Kansas; Congressmen Winn and Wat-son, of Georgia; Jerry Simpson, B. H. Clover, John Davis and William Baker, of Kansas; Kittel Halverson, of Minne sota, and William Arthur McKeighan of the second Nebraska district, whose phenomenal majority in 1890 astonished the country and convinced the old politicians that the people had "taken the bit in their teeth." And now the all absorbing question is, Was the vote of 1880 a mere "spurt," or, as our English friends say, a "beastly fluke," or did it indicate a permanent strength?

It is a common and a cheap and easy explanation to say the People's party is come to stay, and the national banks, as Senator Sherman recently pointed out. must soon be wound up by the payment of the bonds, but the whole field of capital and labor, the concentration of wealth and increase of poverty, and esscially the great puzzle known as the depression of agriculture." lies open to the new party. The alternating movements of new parties since the war present a curious study, each leaving some-

thing to the next. In all the seventy-two years of the nation's existence before the war there were not as many strikes and labor riots as in two months of the single year of 1877, and though many labor organizations were formed, there was no general political party based on them. It is questioned also if there were in the United States in 1860 a score of millionaires; now there are 1,100 in New York city alone, and believed to be 5,000 in the nation. New parties were therefore inevitable as soon as the war issues were settled, and the first to affect local elections was probably the Eight Hour league. In 1868 this and kindred organizations grew into a party, and on Aug. 20 the first national labor con-

gress met in Baltimore. In 1870 the Labor party affected elections considerably in many places, and soon after the famous Grangers rose rapidly to great importance. The panio of 1873 resulted in a tremendous political revolution-the change of votes between 1872 and 1874 amounted to nearly 1,100,000-and soon after the raging elements of discontent found expression in the Greenback party. Its first distinc-



Indianapolis, May 17, 1876, and its candidate. Peter Cooper, received \$1,740 votes. At the congressional elections of 1978 the party dast nearly 1,900,000 votes, and in 1886, despite the fact that specie payments had been established for nearly two years, General James B. Weaver, Greenbacker, received \$6,967 votes for president.

It is important to note that as the point of attack changes each reorganizaon of third party elements secures a larger rote. It is unnecessary to note in detail the snovements of labor organinstions after 1880 and their gradual erystallication as the Union Labor party. which may be said to have taken the lead in organizing the present People's party. The National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, called Grangers for short, had at one time about 26,000 local Grangers in the nation. The Farmers' Mutual Benefit association came put, and has at least half a million members, chieffy west of Ohio. The National Farmers' league is strongest in the costern states, and the Colored Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative union is necessarily strongest in the south, but of the country of of t

but gives out no seart figures. Out of all these grow the natio

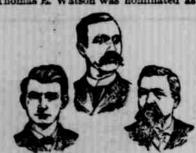
sarters in Washington, and its platform as put forth at Ocala, Fla., in Decemer, 1890, the much abused "subtreasury" thems bring the chief point for criti-sm. Colonel L. L. Polk, of North t its vice president is B. H. of Kansas; its secretary treasurer, J. H. Turner, of Georgia, and its lecturer, J. F. Willetts, of Kansas. The first attempt to combine with other la-bor organizations was not a success, but on the 30th of May, 1891, representatives of many industrial organizations at Cincinnati presented the platform of the People's party. The St. Louis platform of 1898 is now its recognized expression of principles.

Hon H. E. Taubeneck, of Illinois, is

chairman of the national executive com-mittee and Robert Schilling, of Wisconsin, is secretary. Among the active men in the convention besides those already mentioned will probably be Dr. C. W. Macune, of the Alliance; N. M. Barnett, candidate for governor of Illinois: Anson J. Streeter, of Illinois, the Labor party's cambidate for president in 1888; Congressman Moses, of Georgia; General Wenver, C. C. Post, Mr. Kolb, of Alabams, and several who were once prominent in the Greenback party. The organization allows four dele

gates from each congressional district and eight at large from each state, so if every section of the country is repre-sented the delegates will reach the sug-gestive number of 1776. It is of course apossible to estimate the voters behind tem, but some of the figures in the elections of 1890 are startling in their suggestion of possibilities. In the sec-ond Nebraska district William Arthur McKeighan received 35,104 votes to 22,-996 for all others, while in the Third district Omer Madison Kem had 31,831 against 25,440 for the Republican, 22,858 for the Democrat and 961 for the Prohibitionist. In South Dakota F. A. Leavitt received 24,907 votes, but was defeated, while in Kansas B. H. Clover had 4,430 majority, John Grant Otis 4,996, John Davis 5,484, William Baker 8,644 and Jerry Simpson 7,422. And the latter's opponent was Colonel James R. Hallo-well, a veteran whose army record was phenomenally brilliant and a gentleman noted for affability.

In the ninth Georgia district Thomas Elisha Winn was elected as "an Alliance man and a Democrat," and in the tenth Thomas E. Watson was nominated as a



Democrat but received the Alliance vote as a practical farmer. In the first Minnesota district William Henry Harries was "indorsed by the Alliance," and defeated the talented and popular Mark H. Dunnell by 8,323, while in the fifth dis-trict Kittel Halvorson received 21,514 votes, against 19,372 for the Republican and 16,203 for the Democratic candidate. "the successor of the old Greenback Many causes, however, co-operated in party," but this is only a part of the latter case, for Mr. Halvorson is a truth. The greenback has evidently native of Korway, made a good record in the war for the Union and was indorsed by the Prohibitionists. Norwegian, soldier, practical farmer and Prohibitionist-a hard combination to your opinyun, naybur? beat in that latitude.

Thus far the phrase "People's party" has been used, but it is rather a phrase of convenience than exact designation, for in truth the party has not yet been officially named, and "People's party" is admittedly a very inadequate title. It has been applied dozens of times to or-ganizations of the widest possible variince. The so called "People's party" of 1854 was a combination in the then western states of anti-Nebraska Democrats, antislavery Whigs, radical temperance men and reformers of various kinds, but after one campaign under that name it became the Republican

"Third party" is a still worse designation, besides being already applied in the popular mind to the Prohibitionists. "Nationalist" is too vague, "Labor" too limited, "Industrial" is not exactly the thing and "Antimonopoly" is really quite "fishy." A humorous critic has suggested that the new party name itself the "Adullamites" (see I Samuel xxii, 1, 2), but this is an old and painful joke. To sum up, it looks as if the selection of a good name would be one of the hardest

tasks before the convention.

J. H. BEADLE.

Intelligent African Tribes. As white men advance into Africa, as they are now doing from all sides, they find the same differences among the people as among the aborigines of other continents. The lowest types are the exceptions, and there are pure negro races of extraordinary native talent. Among these are the Makololos, who nearly fifty years ago, under the rule of Sebotoane, a native Cæsar or Alexander, conquered the whole upper Zambesi zountry. Although in 1864 the subject-ed tribes revolted and obtained their independence, the Makalolo language still prevails through the whole region.

The Highest Priced Newspaper. The Mashonsland Herald and Zamesian Times, printed in Fort Salisbury, Africa, enjoys the unique distinction of being the highest priced newspaper in the world. It is about the size of a sheet of foolscap, is issued daily and costs a shilling a copy. It is printed on the

HE OBJECTED.

He Wanted to Make a Wreck of the A little old man with a black satchel on the seat beside him fell asleep in the waiting room of the Pennsylvania depot across the river the other afternoon. As he slept he snored, and his snore was so lond and vigorous that the sleeper soon became a center of attraction. By and by a policeman came in, looked at the man a moment, then approached, gave him a shake and exclaimed.

Here, you, wake up! I say, old man,

wake up?

The snore stopped to get a better hold and then went on again.

"I say, wake up? shouted the peliceman, as he pulled the old man a leg.

He swelle. His eyes were hardly open before he was on his feet and waving his sees and societies.

AKAM'S . PROVERBIAL . PHILOSOPHY . .



Coming events cast their shadows before.

ness, lack of energy, desire to be alone, or the "don't care" feeling, are all shadows of coming events. No woman should ground, for, being forewarned, she should be forearmed. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will disperse all those shadows. It goes to the very root of all female complaints, renews the waning vitality, and invigorates the entire system. Surely

any misfortune really will happen in consequence of these acts, but the sug-gestions are not pleasant, and we wish our attention had not been called to

Of course we all laugh at supersti-tions, and think them silly, as they are,

but nevertheless we do not get away from the unpleasant feeling.

I knew an old lady who considered it

positively wicked and unchristian to

give up to "foolish superstitions," but she never would allow any one to rock

an empty chair in her presence. You will see people in the street, who have been

hurrying as if anxious to lose no time

stop on a corner and wait five minutes

for a long funeral procession to pass. They have not the courage to cross

through it when an opportunity is of-

fered, although they may waste mo-ments that are golden to them.—Har-

A Patriotic Landlord.

Of all Irish landlords perhaps none

was more popular with his tenants than the Earl of Leitrim. As an instance of what may be termed his approachability,

second son an old woman on the estate

called at Manorvaughan to offer her

congratulations and, remarking to the

earl that this was "the first of the breed"

born on Irish soil, suggested that the boy should be called "Pat." The earl

good naturedly said he might do so, and

accordingly the child bears the name of

It is characteristic of the same man's

time he voluntarily did duty in the

engine room of a small coasting steamer,

purposes along the Donegal coast, for a

We extend our most heartfelt thanks

to the friends and neighbors for the

assistance and sympathy shown us in the recent loss of our son. Mr. and Mrs. George F. Boyer.

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on me? Show me the man and I'll knock | will close the pores and favor congestion

explained the officer.

"You did, eh? What business had you to wake me up? I guess there hain't no law agin fallin asleep in a depot. I'm a blamed good mind to haul off and give you a lickin!"

"Please keep."

"Please keep quiet."
"I won't do nuthin of the kind! What'd you hit me in the stomach fur?" "I didn't."

"Yes you did, and it caused me to spring up so quick that I strained my back! I don't allow no livin man to hit me in the stomach and get away safe. I hain't no fighter, and I promised Hanner not to git into a row, but I'm a good mind to take hold of you, I am!" "Come, now, but don't get up any ex-citement here," coaxingly replied the

"Here! I'll put this piece of fried cake on my shoulder, and you knock it off if you dare! I'll dare ye to do it! I'm sixty years old and got a lame back, but you dassn't knock it off!"

The officer saw that the better way was to withdraw and leave him alone, but as he retired the old man shouted after him: "Anybody kin hit a man in the stom

ach when he's asleep, but they don't seem so allfired anxious to tackle him when he's awake! If you'll knock this off my shoulder I'll clear you of the law!" The officer was soon out of sight, and the old man walked up and down with the crumb on his shoulder and said:

"If I fell asleep that was my own biz-ness. Why didn't he come up to me, like one gentleman should to another, and say 'Mr. Tompkins, it's time to arise.' No, he wouldn't do that. He comes up and hits me a swat in the it may hastated that on the birth of his stomach and yells that he'll send me to state prison if I don't rouse up, an I orter lick him till he can't holler. What's

This remark was addressed to a gentleman reading a paper, and he replied if a man woke him up that way some-body would get licked.

"And somebody will be licked before I'm ten minutes older?" yelled the old man, and he shook the crumb off his shoulder, grabbed up his satchel and went off to find the policeman and make a wreck of him.-New York Herald.

A Promising Genius. The boy had been sitting for three hours watching the bob on his fishline when the man came along. "What are you doing there?" said the

"Fishin," said the boy. "Got anything?" said the man. "Yep," said the boy.

"What?" said the man. "Patience," said the boy, and the man offered him four dollars a week to come down to the railroad ticket office and answer questions .- Detroit Free Press.

ODDS AND ENDS. Hope can only die by our own hand. China has twenty-seven Americas

merchants. Plants are synthetical feeders; animals are analytical feeders.

The omnibuses have awnings over the people who sit on the roofs. The spider probably thinks that the bee is wasting time in making honey.

Most men find out too late that they should have taken their wives' advice. At some hospitals almost the only gargle used for the throat is hot salt water. Buenos Ayres is going extensively into the manufacture of agricultural imple-

No woman, unless in feeble bealth, should cling to a man's arm during a daylight stroll.

The greatest distance covered by a steam vessel in one hour's run is fixed at twenty-six miles. When tins are much blackened by the

fire they should be scoured with soap. water and fine saud. If the oven should be too hot at any

time, place a pan filled with water in it, and the heat will be issued. A French officer has invented a hippometer which will register the paces

and ground covered by a horse. The largest dook in the world is said to be the one at Bermuda, which feet long and 123 feet in breadth.

Steel wire railway carriage seating is fast taking the place of the padded and voints spring seats in use in England. It is reported that an Atlanta lawyer

dislocated his erm while making a gesture to emphasize his speech recently. Giant killers and destroyers of monlanders as well as in that of other

it is optional with a lady to recognize at the second meeting a gentleman who

Never cents regular bathing, for unl the skin is in regular complition the said The feeling of utter listless-

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How many of us are there who do not once in awhile feel just a little un-comfortable when we find that we have sat thirteen at the table, or have eeen the moon over our left shoulders, or have done any of the thousand and one things that are supposed to portend evil? Not that we think for a moment

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period of three weeks when he was without an engineer.—London Tit-Bits. DR. D. MILTON GREENE EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT Now Kendall block, opp. Soldiers' Monument-

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No. 892 Cherry-st., Grand Rapids. HOURS—10 to 12 a, m.: 2 to 4 and 7 to 5 p. m. Sundays. 12.30 to 1.30 p. m. Telephone 169.

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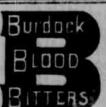
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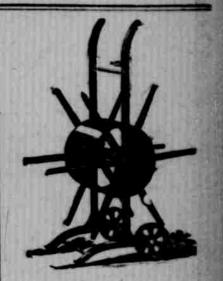
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Miss Lottle Carson of Saranac, Mich., writes: "I have been troubled with a ter rible headache for about two years and could not get anything to help me, but at least a friend advised me to take your Brancoc Broom Branas which I did, and after taking two bottles. I have not had the headache since."

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